

**Error analysis for quadratic spline quasi-interpolants
on non-uniform criss-cross triangulations
of bounded rectangular domains
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Abstract. *Given a non-uniform criss-cross partition of a rectangular domain Ω , we analyse the error between a function f defined on Ω and two types of C^1 -quadratic spline quasi-interpolants (QIs) obtained as linear combinations of B-splines with discrete functionals as coefficients. The main novelties are the facts that supports of B-splines are contained in Ω and that data sites also lie inside or on the boundary of Ω . Moreover, the infinity norms of these QIs are small and do not depend on the triangulation: as the two QIs are exact on quadratic polynomials, they give the optimal approximation order for smooth functions. Our analysis is done for f and its partial derivatives of the first and second orders and a particular effort has been made in order to give the best possible error bounds in terms of the smoothness of f and of the mesh ratios of the triangulation.*

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1 Introduction

Given a non-uniform criss-cross partition of a rectangular domain Ω , we analyse the error between a function f defined on Ω and two C^1 quadratic spline quasi-interpolants (abbr. QIs), denoted S_2 and W_2^* , obtained as linear combinations of B-splines with discrete coefficient functionals. The first operator S_2 was described by the second author in [11][14] and the second one W_2^* is a slight modification of the operator W_2 introduced by Chui and Wang in [4], and also studied by Chui and He in [2], Wang and Lu in [16] and by the first

author in [6], [7].

With respect to previous papers, we note the following facts : we introduce B-splines with *supports contained in Ω* and *data sites lying inside or on the boundary of Ω* , so we do not need extra values outside the domain. This can be useful in certain practical problems where these data are not available. Moreover, we show that the infinity norms of these QIs are small and *do not depend on the triangulation*. As they are exact on the space \mathbf{P}_2 of quadratic polynomials, it is well known that they give the *optimal approximation order* for smooth functions.

Another important and very useful property of QIs is that the construction of these operators *do not need the solution of any system of equations*. It is particularly attractive in the bivariate case where the number of data sites can be huge in practice.

Though the QIs do not interpolate f at data sites, it can be observed that errors are quite small at that points. Actually, a superconvergence phenomenon can often be observed at some specific points. Moreover, the global behaviours of QIs and of their derivatives is quite close to those of the function f (see e.g.[9]).

Our error analysis is done for f and its partial derivatives of the first and second orders and a particular effort has been made in order to obtain sharp error bounds in terms of the smoothness of f and of the characteristics of the triangulation, in particular local mesh ratios. Such a program can be developed thanks to the good properties of quadratic B-splines described in [13]. It is true that we do not get the *best* error constants, which is a rather technical task, however, we obtain a reasonable order of magnitude of these constants. This can be useful in the practical applications that we want to develop elsewhere.

Here is an outline of the paper: in Section 2, we recall the main definitions on the B-splines on criss-cross triangulations that we use in the definition of quasi-interpolants . In Section 3, we describe the two quadratic spline QIs. In Section 4, we give error estimates of the infinity norms of $f - Q$, where $Q = S_2$ or W_2^* , when $f \in C^s(\Omega)$, with $0 \leq s \leq 3$. In Section 5, we give error estimates on first derivatives $\|D^{r,s}(f - Q)\|_\infty$, $r + s = 1$, in Ω , and on second derivatives $\|D^{r,s}(f - Q)\|_\infty$, $r + s = 2$, inside triangular cells of the triangulation, since Q is only C^1 . They are expressed in terms of moduli of smoothness with respect to the length $h/2$, where h is the maximal steplength of the given partition of the domain.

2 Quadratic B-splines on a bounded rectangle

In this Section, we first introduce C^1 quadratic B-splines generating the spline space in which we approximate functions. Then, in the following section, we will define the two quasi-interpolants S_2 and W_2^* .

Let $\Omega = [a, b] \times [c, d]$ be a rectangle decomposed into mn subrectangles by the two partitions

$$X_m = \{x_i, 0 \leq i \leq m\}, \quad Y_n = \{y_j, 0 \leq j \leq n\},$$

respectively of the segments $I = [a, b] = [x_0, x_m]$ and $J = [c, d] = [y_0, y_n]$. We also introduce the double knots $x_{-1} = x_0$, $y_{-1} = y_0$, $x_{m+1} = x_m$, $y_{n+1} = y_n$.

The so-called *criss-cross triangulation* \mathcal{T}_{mn} of Ω is defined by drawing the two diagonals in each subrectangle $\Omega_{ij} = [x_{i-1}, x_i] \times [y_{j-1}, y_j]$. We need the two following sets of indices:

$$\mathcal{K}_{mn} = \{(i, j) : 0 \leq i \leq m+1, \quad 0 \leq j \leq n+1\},$$

$$\hat{\mathcal{K}}_{mn} = \{(i, j) : 1 \leq i \leq m, \quad 1 \leq j \leq n\}.$$

We set $h_i = x_i - x_{i-1}$, $k_j = y_j - y_{j-1}$, $s_i = \frac{1}{2}(x_{i-1} + x_i)$, $t_j = \frac{1}{2}(y_{j-1} + y_j)$ for $(i, j) \in \mathcal{K}_{mn}$. We denote by $\{A_{i,j} = (x_i, y_j), 0 \leq i \leq m, 0 \leq j \leq n\}$ the set of vertices of subrectangles and by $\{M_{i,j} = (s_i, t_j), (i, j) \in \mathcal{K}_{mn}\}$ the set of their centers, of midpoints of boundary subintervals and of vertices of Ω .

Let $\mathcal{B}_{mn} := \{B_{ij}, (i, j) \in \mathcal{K}_{mn}\}$ be the collection of $(m+2)(n+2)$ B-splines generating the space $\mathcal{S}_2(\mathcal{T}_{mn})$ of all C^1 piecewise quadratic functions on the criss-cross triangulation \mathcal{T}_{mn} , associated with the partition $X_m \times Y_n$ of the domain Ω . There are mn B-splines associated with the set of indices $\hat{\mathcal{K}}_{mn}$, whose restrictions to the boundary Γ of Ω are equal to zero. They were also introduced in [3][4][5]. To the latter, we add $2m+2n+4$ *boundary B-splines* whose restrictions to Γ are univariate quadratic B-splines. Their set of indices is

$$\tilde{\mathcal{K}}_{mn} := \{(i, 0), (i, n+1), 0 \leq i \leq m+1; (0, j), (m+1, j), 0 \leq j \leq n+1\}.$$

The BB (=Bernstein-Bézier)-coefficients of inner B-splines $\{B_{ij}, 2 \leq i \leq m-1, 2 \leq j \leq n-1\}$ are given in [11]. The other ones can be found in the technical report [13] and in [15]. The B-splines are positive and form a partition of unity (blending system). The boundary B-splines are *linearly independent* as the univariate ones. But the inner B-splines are *linearly dependent*, the dependence relationship being:

$$\sum_{(i,j) \in \hat{\mathcal{K}}_{mn}} (-1)^{i+j} h_i k_j B_{ij} = 0.$$

Although \mathcal{B}_{mn} is not a basis of $\mathcal{S}_2(\mathcal{T}_{mn})$, this fact has no influence on the definition and properties of QIs. The support of B_{ij} is denoted by Σ_{ij} : for inner B-splines, it is a non-uniform octagon. The set \mathcal{B}_{mn} can also be defined in the following way. Define the extended partitions

$$\overline{X}_m = X_m \cup \{\overline{x}_{-2}, \overline{x}_{-1}, \overline{x}_{m+1}, \overline{x}_{m+2}\}$$

and

$$\overline{Y}_n = Y_n \cup \{\overline{y}_{-2}, \overline{y}_{-1}, \overline{y}_{n+1}, \overline{y}_{n+2}\},$$

where $\overline{x}_{-2} < \overline{x}_{-1} < x_0$, $x_m < \overline{x}_{m+1} < \overline{x}_{m+2}$, $\overline{y}_{-2} < \overline{y}_{-1} < y_0$, $y_n < \overline{y}_{n+1} < \overline{y}_{n+2}$, and the corresponding criss-cross triangulation $\overline{\mathcal{T}}_{mn}$. We also put $\overline{h}_0 = x_0 - \overline{x}_{-1}$, $\overline{h}_{m+1} = \overline{x}_{m+1} - x_m$, $\overline{k}_0 = y_0 - \overline{y}_{-1}$, $\overline{k}_{n+1} = \overline{y}_{n+1} - y_n$.

We consider the collection $\overline{\mathcal{B}}_{mn} := \{\overline{B}_{ij}, (i, j) \in \mathcal{K}_{mn}\}$ of the $(m+2)(n+2)$ "classical" B-splines with octagonal supports $\overline{\Sigma}_{ij}$ such that $\overline{\Sigma}_{ij} \cap \text{int}(\Omega) \neq \emptyset$ [4].

We note that $B_{ij} = \overline{B}_{ij}$ for inner B-splines. Using the BB-coefficients of both families \mathcal{B}_{mn} and $\overline{\mathcal{B}}_{mn}$, one can derive the expressions of the new boundary B-splines in function of

"classical" B-splines. For this purpose, we need the following notations, for $2 \leq i \leq m$ and $2 \leq j \leq n$:

$$\sigma_i = \frac{h_i}{h_{i-1} + h_i}, \quad \sigma'_i = \frac{h_{i-1}}{h_{i-1} + h_i} = 1 - \sigma_i, \quad \tau_j = \frac{k_j}{k_{j-1} + k_j}, \quad \tau'_j = \frac{k_{j-1}}{k_{j-1} + k_j} = 1 - \tau_j.$$

In addition, we need the particular values :

$$\bar{\sigma}_1 = \frac{h_1}{h_0 + h_1}, \quad \bar{\sigma}'_{m+1} = \frac{h_m}{h_m + h_{m+1}}, \quad \bar{\tau}_1 = \frac{k_1}{k_0 + k_1}, \quad \bar{\tau}'_{n+1} = \frac{k_n}{k_n + k_{n+1}},$$

and $\sigma_1 = \sigma'_{m+1} = \tau_1 = \tau'_{n+1} = 1$, whence $\sigma'_1 = \sigma_{m+1} = \tau'_1 = \tau_{n+1} = 0$, since $h_0 = h_{m+1} = k_0 = k_{n+1} = 0$.

The *first boundary layer* of B-splines along the horizontal edge $A_{00}A_{m0}$ is defined by

$$B_{00} = \frac{1}{\bar{\sigma}_1 \bar{\tau}_1} \bar{B}_{00}, \quad B_{10} = \frac{1}{\bar{\tau}_1} (\bar{B}_{10} - \frac{\bar{\sigma}'_1}{\bar{\sigma}_1} \bar{B}_{00}), \quad B_{i0} = \frac{1}{\bar{\tau}_1} \bar{B}_{i0}, \quad 2 \leq i \leq m-1,$$

$$B_{m0} = \frac{1}{\bar{\tau}_1} (\bar{B}_{m,0} - \frac{\bar{\sigma}_{m+1}}{\bar{\sigma}'_{m+1}} \bar{B}_{m+1,0}), \quad B_{m+1,0} = \frac{1}{\bar{\sigma}'_{m+1} \bar{\tau}_1} \bar{B}_{m+1,0}.$$

In the same way we obtain, along the vertical edge $A_{00}A_{0n}$,

$$B_{01} = \frac{1}{\bar{\sigma}_1} (\bar{B}_{01} - \frac{\bar{\tau}'_1}{\bar{\tau}_1} \bar{B}_{0,0}), \quad B_{0j} = \frac{1}{\bar{\sigma}_1} \bar{B}_{0j}, \quad 2 \leq j \leq n-1,$$

$$B_{0n} = \frac{1}{\bar{\sigma}_1} (\bar{B}_{0n} - \frac{\bar{\tau}_{n+1}}{\bar{\tau}'_{n+1}} \bar{B}_{0,n+1}), \quad B_{0,n+1} = \frac{1}{\bar{\sigma}_1 \bar{\tau}'_{n+1}} \bar{B}_{0,n+1}.$$

Similar formulas hold for boundary B-splines along the edges $A_{m0}A_{mn}$ and $A_{0n}A_{mn}$:

$$\{B_{i,n+1}, 0 \leq i \leq m+1\} \quad \text{and} \quad \{B_{m+1,j}, 0 \leq j \leq n+1\}.$$

The restrictions of all these B-splines to the boundary of Ω are classical univariate quadratic B-splines. The *second boundary layer* of B-splines along the horizontal edge $A_{00}A_{m0}$ is defined by

$$B_{11} = \bar{B}_{11} - \frac{\bar{\tau}'_1}{\bar{\tau}_1} \bar{B}_{1,0} - \frac{\bar{\sigma}'_1}{\bar{\sigma}_1} \bar{B}_{01} + \frac{\bar{\sigma}'_1 \bar{\tau}'_1}{\bar{\sigma}_1 \bar{\tau}_1} \bar{B}_{00},$$

and similar formulas for B_{m1}, B_{1n} and B_{mn} .

Finally we define the second layer of B-splines along the vertical edge $A_{00}A_{0n}$,

$$B_{i1} = \bar{B}_{i1} - \frac{\bar{\tau}'_1}{\bar{\tau}_1} \bar{B}_{i,0}, \quad 2 \leq i \leq m-1, \quad B_{1j} = \bar{B}_{1j} - \frac{\bar{\sigma}'_1}{\bar{\sigma}_1} \bar{B}_{0,j}, \quad 2 \leq j \leq n-1,$$

and similar formulas for the collections:

$$\{B_{in}, 2 \leq i \leq m-1\} \quad \text{and} \quad \{B_{mj}, 2 \leq j \leq n-1\},$$

with the ratios $\frac{\bar{\tau}_{n+1}}{\bar{\tau}'_{n+1}}$ and $\frac{\bar{\sigma}_{m+1}}{\bar{\sigma}'_{m+1}}$ instead of $\frac{\bar{\tau}'_1}{\bar{\tau}_1}$ and $\frac{\bar{\sigma}'_1}{\bar{\sigma}_1}$ respectively, in the formula defining B_{11} .

Remark : note that many coefficients can be simplified, for example

$$\frac{\bar{\sigma}'_1}{\bar{\sigma}_1} = \frac{\bar{h}_0}{h_1}, \quad \frac{\bar{\sigma}_{m+1}}{\bar{\sigma}'_{m+1}} = \frac{\bar{h}_{m+1}}{h_m}, \quad \frac{\bar{\tau}'_1}{\bar{\tau}_1} = \frac{\bar{k}_0}{k_1}, \quad \frac{\bar{\tau}_{n+1}}{\bar{\tau}'_{n+1}} = \frac{\bar{k}_{n+1}}{k_n}.$$

Error analyses given in sections 3 and 4 below are based on the Bernstein B ezier representation of B-splines on the triangulation. The associated techniques are described e.g. in [1], [8], [10].

3 Quasi-Interpolants exact on \mathbf{P}_2

We now define the two quadratic spline quasi-interpolants S_2 and W_2^* that we want to study. Moreover, we give uniform bounds on their infinity norms.

3.1 The quasi-interpolant S_2

For the definition of S_2 , we need the notations σ_i and τ_j given above in Section 2. Then we define:

$$a_i = -\frac{\sigma_i^2 \sigma'_{i+1}}{\sigma_i + \sigma'_{i+1}}, \quad c_i = -\frac{\sigma_i (\sigma'_{i+1})^2}{\sigma_i + \sigma'_{i+1}}, \quad \bar{a}_j = \frac{\tau_j^2 \tau'_{j+1}}{\tau_j + \tau'_{j+1}}, \quad \bar{c}_j = -\frac{\tau_j (\tau'_{j+1})^2}{\tau_j + \tau'_{j+1}},$$

$$b_{ij} = 1 - (a_i + c_i + \bar{a}_j + \bar{c}_j),$$

with $a_0 = c_0 = a_{m+1} = c_{m+1} = \bar{a}_0 = \bar{c}_0 = \bar{a}_{n+1} = \bar{c}_{n+1} = 0$ and $b_0 = \bar{b}_0 = b_{m+1} = \bar{b}_{n+1} = 1$.

The data sites for S_2 are the $(m+2)(n+2)$ points of the set

$$\mathcal{D}_{mn} := \{M_{i,j} = (s_i, t_j), (i, j) \in \mathcal{K}_{mn}\}.$$

The quadratic spline quasi-interpolants S_2 [12][14] is defined as follows:

$$S_2 f = \sum_{i=0}^{m+1} \sum_{j=0}^{n+1} \mu_{ij}(f) B_{ij},$$

with coefficient functionals given by

$$(1) \quad \mu_{ij}(f) = b_{ij} f(M_{i,j}) + a_i f(M_{i-1,j}) + c_i f(M_{i+1,j}) + \bar{a}_j f(M_{i,j-1}) + \bar{c}_j f(M_{i,j+1}).$$

It is exact on \mathbf{P}_2 and its infinity norm is uniformly bounded *independently of the triangulation* \mathcal{T}_{mn} of the domain. Indeed, since

$$(2) \quad |a_i|, |c_i|, |\bar{a}_j|, |\bar{c}_j| \leq 1/2 \quad \text{and} \quad |b_{ij}| \leq 3,$$

then it is clear that

$$||S_2||_\infty \leq 5.$$

We notice that the number of data sites requested by S_2 is equal to

$$(3) \quad N_S = mn + 2m + 2n + 4.$$

3.2 The quasi-interpolant W_2^*

The second quasi-interpolant W_2^* here analysed is a modification of the QI W_2 derived by Chui-Wang [4], which is also exact for \mathbf{P}_2 . The latter is defined in terms of classical B-splines $\{\overline{B}_{ij}\}$ on the triangulation $\overline{\mathcal{T}}_{mn}$. Given the values of a function f at the $(m+3)(n+3)$ points $A_{ij} = (x_i, y_j)$, $-1 \leq i \leq m+1$, $-1 \leq j \leq n+1$ (among which those having one extra abscissa or ordinate are outside Ω) and the $(m+2)(n+2)$ points \overline{M}_{ij} , intersections of the diagonals in the subrectangles with vertices $A_{i-1,j-1}, A_{i,j}, A_{i-1,j}, A_{i,j-1}$ (among which a number also lay outside the domain), the Chui-Wang QI is defined by:

$$W_2 f = \sum_{i=0}^{m+1} \sum_{j=0}^{n+1} \overline{\mu}_{ij}(f) \overline{B}_{ij},$$

with coefficient functionals defined by

$$\overline{\mu}_{ij}(f) = 2f(\overline{M}_{i,j}) - \frac{1}{4}[f(A_{i-1,j-1}) + f(A_{i-1,j}) + f(A_{i,j-1}) + f(A_{i,j})].$$

In that case, the number of data sites is equal to

$$N_W = 2mn + 3m + 3n + 9.$$

Now if we set $x_{-2} = x_{-1} = x_0$, $x_{m+2} = x_{m+1} = x_m$, $y_{-2} = y_{-1} = y_0$, $y_{n+2} = y_{n+1} = y_n$ and if we use the B-splines B_{ij} defined in Section 2, with supports Σ_{ij} included in the domain Ω , we can define the *modified* Chui-Wang QI as follows:

$$W_2^* f = \sum_{i=0}^{m+1} \sum_{j=0}^{n+1} \mu_{ij}^*(f) B_{ij},$$

where the coefficient functionals are:

$$(4) \quad \mu_{ij}^*(f) = 2f(M_{i,j}^*) - \frac{1}{4}[f(A_{i-1,j-1}^*) + f(A_{i-1,j}^*) + f(A_{i,j-1}^*) + f(A_{i,j}^*)],$$

with the new data points :

$$(5) \quad \begin{aligned} A_{i,j}^* &= A_{ij}, & \text{for } 0 \leq i \leq m, \quad 0 \leq j \leq n, \\ A_{i,-1}^* &= A_{i,0}, & A_{i,n+1}^* = A_{i,n}, & -1 \leq i \leq m+1, \\ A_{-1,j}^* &= A_{0,j}, & A_{m+1,j}^* = A_{m,j}, & -1 \leq i \leq m+1, \\ M_{i,j}^* &= M_{i,j} & \text{for } 0 \leq i \leq m+1, \quad 0 \leq j \leq n+1. \end{aligned}$$

The number of data sites requested by W_2^* is equal to

$$(6) \quad N_W^* = 2mn + m + n + 1,$$

and they all lie inside the domain Ω or on its boundary.

From $|\mu_{ij}^*(f)| \leq 3\|f\|_\infty$, we can immediately deduce:

$$\|W_2^*\|_\infty \leq 3$$

for all non-uniform triangulations \mathcal{T}_{mn} of the domain Ω .

We remark that both S_2 and W_2^* are local schemes, because for $(x, y) \in \Omega$, the values $S_2 f(x, y)$ and $W_2^*(x, y)$ only depend on those of f in a neighbourhood of (x, y) .

If $0 \leq r \leq m-1$ and $0 \leq s \leq n-1$ are integers such that $x \in [x_r, x_{r+1}]$, $y \in [y_s, y_{s+1}]$, then (x, y) will belong to one of the four triangular cells T_ℓ of \mathcal{T}_{mn} , $\ell = 1, 2, 3, 4$, labelled as in Fig. 1.

Each triangle T_ℓ , $\ell = 1, 2, 3, 4$, is covered by exactly seven supports of B-splines Σ_{ij} . In Table 1 below, we report the set $K(T_\ell)$ of indices of such B-splines, as functions of r and s , i.e. $K(T_\ell) = \{(i, j) \mid \Sigma_{ij} \cap \text{int}(T_\ell) \neq \emptyset\}$.

Therefore, if $(x, y) \in T_\ell$, then:

$$S_2 f(x, y) = \sum_{(i,j) \in K(T_\ell)} \mu_{ij}(f) B_{ij}(x, y)$$

$$W_2^* f(x, y) = \sum_{(i,j) \in K(T_\ell)} \mu_{ij}^*(f) B_{ij}(x, y).$$

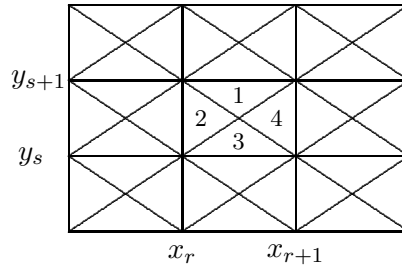


Figure 1: Four different kinds of cells in \mathcal{T}_{mn} .

	T_1	T_2	T_3	T_4
i, j	$r, s-1$	$r-1, s-1$	$r-1, s-1$	$r, s-1$
	$r-1, s$	$r, s-1$	$r, s-1$	$r+1, s-1$
	r, s	$r-1, s$	$r+1, s-1$	$r-1, s$
	$r+1, s$	r, s	$r-1, s$	r, s
	$r-1, s+1$	$r+1, s$	r, s	$r+1, s$
	$r, s+1$	$r-1, s+1$	$r+1, s$	$r, s+1$
	$r+1, s+1$	$r, s+1$	$r, s+1$	$r+1, s+1$

Table 1.

4 Error analysis for functions

In this section we analyse the errors $f - S_2 f$ and $f - W_2^* f$ for $f \in C^s(\Omega)$, $0 \leq s \leq 3$. We need to introduce the following notations:

$$h = \max\{h_i, k_j\}, \quad \delta = \min\{h_i, k_j\}; \quad \|\cdot\|_{\infty, \Omega} = \|\cdot\|_{\Omega} = \text{supremum norm over } \Omega;$$

$$D^\alpha = D^{(\alpha_1, \alpha_2)} = \frac{\partial^{|\alpha|}}{\partial x^{\alpha_1} \partial y^{\alpha_2}} \text{ with } |\alpha| = \alpha_1 + \alpha_2; \quad \omega(D^s f, t) = \max\{\omega(D^\alpha f, t), |\alpha| = s\};$$

$$\|(x, y)\| = (x^2 + y^2)^{1/2}; \quad e_\alpha(x, y) = x^{\alpha_1} y^{\alpha_2} = \text{monomial of total degree } |\alpha|,$$

where the modulus of continuity of $\psi \in C(\Omega)$ is given by:

$$\omega(\psi, t) = \max\{|\psi(M) - \psi(P)|; M, P \in \Omega, \|MP\| \leq t\}.$$

We denote by Q the generic quasi-interpolant defined by:

$$(7) \quad Qf = \sum_{i=0}^{m+1} \sum_{j=0}^{n+1} \lambda_{ij}(f) B_{ij},$$

where the coefficient functionals are defined by $\lambda_{ij} = \mu_{ij}$ (1) when $Q = S_2$, and $\lambda_{ij} = \mu_{ij}^*$ (4) when $Q = W_2^*$.

Theorem 1. (Error bounds for continuous functions). *There exists a constant $C_0 > 0$, with $C_0 \leq 20.5$ for $Q = S_2$ and $C_0 \leq 12$ for $Q = W_2^*$, such that, for $f \in C(\Omega)$*

$$\|f - Qf\|_{\Omega} \leq C_0 \omega(f, \frac{1}{2}h).$$

Proof. We consider some closed triangular cell T of \mathcal{T}_{mn} , for which

$$\|f - Qf\|_{\Omega} = \|f - Qf\|_T.$$

T is one of the four triangles depicted in Fig. 1. For the sake of simplicity we assume that $T = T_3$. Since Q reproduces \mathbf{P}_2 , for any $P \in T$, we can write $f(P) = \sum_{(i,j) \in K(T)} f(P) B_{ij}$. For $Q = S_2$, we can write the following inequality:

$$\begin{aligned} |(S_2 f - f)(P)| \leq & \sum_{(i,j) \in K(T_3)} B_{ij} \{ |b_{ij}| |f(M_{ij}) - f(P)| + |a_i| |f(M_{i-1,j}) - f(P)| + \\ & |c_i| |f(M_{i+1,j}) - f(P)| + |\bar{a}_j| |f(M_{i,j-1}) - f(P)| + |\bar{c}_j| |f(M_{i,j+1}) - f(P)| \} \end{aligned}$$

Assuming that the origin lies at the midpoint of the lower edge of T_3 , then this triangle can be decomposed into two equal subtriangles by the y -axis. By the symmetry of the problem, it is sufficient to consider the case when the point $P = (x, y)$ lies in the right triangle. Therefore the coordinates satisfy $0 \leq x + y \leq \frac{h}{2}$. We shall now use the following simplified notations: there are seven B-splines whose supports intersect $\text{int}(T)$ and we denote their centres by $\{M_k, 1 \leq k \leq 7\}$, with $M_1 = M_{r,s+1}$, $M_2 = M_{r-1,s}$, $M_3 = M_{r,s}$, $M_4 = M_{r+1,s}$, $M_5 = M_{r-1,s-1}$, $M_6 = M_{r,s-1}$, $M_7 = M_{r+1,s-1}$. Each central point M_k has four neighbours N_k, S_k, E_k, W_k (for North, South, East and West positions) involved in the coefficient functional μ_k . The biggest constants being obtained for $k = 1, 2, 5$, we only detail one of these cases, for example $k = 1$. Then, we obtain the following upper bounds for the various distances involved in the majoration :

$$\begin{aligned} \|PM_1\| &\leq \sqrt{10} \frac{h}{2} \leq 4 \frac{h}{2}, \quad \|PN_1\| \leq \sqrt{26} \frac{h}{2} \leq 6 \frac{h}{2}, \quad \|PS_1\| \leq \sqrt{2} \frac{h}{2} \leq 2 \frac{h}{2}, \\ \|PE_1\| &\leq \sqrt{13} \frac{h}{2} \leq 4 \frac{h}{2}, \quad \|PW_1\| \leq 3\sqrt{2} \frac{h}{2} \leq 5 \frac{h}{2}. \end{aligned}$$

Using inequalities (2), we see that the coefficient of the B-spline $B_1 = B_{r,s+1}$, whose support is centered at M_1 is first bounded above by

$$3\omega(f, \|PM_1\|) + \frac{1}{2} (\omega(f, \|PN_1\|) + \omega(f, \|PS_1\|) + \omega(f, \|PE_1\|) + \omega(f, \|PW_1\|)),$$

then, using the above upper bounds on distances, we see that it is bounded above by :

$$[12 + \frac{1}{2}(6 + 2 + 4 + 5)] \omega(f, \frac{h}{2}) = 20.5 \omega(f, \frac{h}{2}).$$

Finally, since $\sum_{(i,j) \in K(T_3)} B_{ij} = 1$, we obtain, for all $P \in T$:

$$|(S_2 f - f)(P)| \leq 20.5 \omega(f, \frac{h}{2}).$$

which proves that $\|f - S_2 f\| \leq 20.5 \omega(f, \frac{h}{2})$.

Similarly, for $Q = W_2^*$, we can write the following inequality:

$$\begin{aligned} |(W_2^* f - f)(P)| \leq & \sum_{(i,j) \in K(T_3)} B_{ij} \{ 2|f(M_{i,j}) - f(P)| + \frac{1}{4} \{ |f(A_{i,j}) - f(P)| + |f(A_{i+1,j}) - f(P)| \\ & + |f(A_{i,j+1}) - f(P)| + |f(A_{i+1,j+1}) - f(P)| \} \}. \end{aligned}$$

We now compute upper bounds for the distances involved in the case when $(i, j) = (r, s+1)$. The central point $M_1 = M_{r,s+1}$ has four neighbours NW_1, NE_1, SW_1, SE_1 (for North-West, North-East, South-West and South-East positions) involved in the coefficient functional μ_1^* , thus we obtain :

$$\begin{aligned} \|PM_1\| &\leq \sqrt{10} \frac{h}{2} \leq 4 \frac{h}{2}, \quad \|PNW_1\| \leq 2\sqrt{5} \frac{h}{2} \leq 5 \frac{h}{2}, \quad \|PNE_1\| \leq \sqrt{17} \frac{h}{2} \leq 5 \frac{h}{2}, \\ \|PSW_1\| &\leq 2\sqrt{2} \frac{h}{2} \leq 3 \frac{h}{2}, \quad \|PSE_1\| \leq \sqrt{5} \frac{h}{2} \leq 3 \frac{h}{2}. \end{aligned}$$

We see that the absolute value of the coefficient of the B-spline $B_1 = B_{r,s+1}$ whose support is centered at M_1 is first bounded above by

$$2\omega(f, \|PM_1\|) + \frac{1}{4} (\omega(f, \|PNW_1\|) + \omega(f, \|PNE_1\|) + \omega(f, \|PSW_1\|) + \omega(f, \|PSE_1\|)),$$

then, using the above upper bounds on distances, we obtain as upper bound :

$$[8 + \frac{1}{4}(5 + 5 + 3 + 3)]\omega(f, \frac{h}{2}) = 12\omega(f, \frac{h}{2}),$$

and, finally we obtain, for all $P \in T$:

$$|(W_2^*f - f)(P)| \leq 12\omega(f, \frac{h}{2})$$

which proves that $\|f - W_2^*f\| \leq 12\omega(f, \frac{h}{2})$. ■

Theorem 2. (Error bounds for C^1 -functions). *There exists a constant $C_1 > 0$, with $C_1 \leq 3$ for $Q = S_2$ and $C_1 \leq 2$ for $Q = W_2^*$, such that, for $f \in C^1(\Omega)$:*

$$\|f - Qf\|_\Omega \leq C_1 h \omega(Df, h/2).$$

Proof. Let q^* be the best approximation polynomial of f in \mathbf{P}_1 on the domain Ω . Consider some closed triangular cell T of \mathcal{T}_{mn} in which we have

$$\|f - q^*\|_T = \|f - q^*\|_\Omega.$$

Take a point (ξ, η) at the midpoint of the external edge of T and let $q_1 \in \mathbf{P}_1$ be the linear Taylor polynomial of f at that point :

$$(8) \quad q_1(x, y) = f(\xi, \eta) + D^{(1,0)}f(\xi, \eta)(x - \xi) + D^{(0,1)}f(\xi, \eta)(y - \eta).$$

Then there hold the following inequalities

$$\|f - Qf\|_\Omega \leq (1 + \|Q\|)\|f - q^*\|_\Omega = (1 + \|Q\|)\|f - q^*\|_T \leq (1 + \|Q\|)\|f - q_1\|_T.$$

By Taylor's formula, we have $f = q_1 + r_1$, with

$$(9) \quad r_1 = [D^{(1,0)}f(u, v) - D^{(1,0)}f(\xi, \eta)](x - \xi) + [D^{(0,1)}f(u, v) - D^{(0,1)}f(\xi, \eta)](y - \eta),$$

the point (u, v) lying somewhere in the segment joining (ξ, η) to (x, y) . From that, we deduce the following upper bound

$$\|f - q_1\|_T \leq \frac{h}{2} \omega(Df, \frac{h}{2}).$$

Actually, for the sake of simplicity, we can assume that T is the triangle with vertices $(-\frac{h}{2}, 0), (0, \frac{h}{2}), (\frac{h}{2}, 0)$, the point (ξ, η) being then at the origin. Due to the symmetry of the problem w.r.t. the y -axis, we can also assume that (x, y) satisfies $x \geq 0, y \geq 0$ and $x + y \leq \frac{h}{2}$. Therefore, as the distance between (u, v) and the origin is bounded above by $\frac{h}{2}$, we can write :

$$|r_1(x, y)| \leq \omega(Df, \frac{h}{2})(x + y) \leq \frac{h}{2} \omega(Df, \frac{h}{2}).$$

Finally, as $\|S_2\| \leq 5$ and $\|W_2^*\| \leq 3$, we obtain

$$\|f - S_2 f\|_\Omega \leq 3h \omega(Df, \frac{h}{2}), \quad \|f - W_2^* f\|_\Omega \leq 2h \omega(Df, \frac{h}{2}).$$

■

Theorem 3. (i) (Error bounds for C^2 -functions). *There exists a constant $C_2 > 0$, with $C_2 \leq \frac{3}{4}$ for $Q = S_2$ and $C_2 \leq \frac{1}{2}$ for $Q = W_2^*$, such that, for $f \in C^2(\Omega)$:*

$$\|f - Qf\|_\Omega \leq C_2 h^2 \omega(D^2 f, h/2).$$

(ii) (Error bounds for C^3 -functions). *There exists a constant $C_3 > 0$, with $C_3 \leq \frac{1}{8}$ for $Q = S_2$ and $C_3 \leq \frac{1}{12}$ for $Q = W_2^*$, such that, for $f \in C^3(\Omega)$:*

$$\|f - Qf\|_\Omega \leq C_3 h^3 \|D^3 f\|.$$

Proof. By using a similar technique as in the proof of theorem 2, bounds on Taylor remainders can be obtained for orders 2 and 3. We have respectively, for $f \in C^2(\Omega)$ and $f \in C^3(\Omega)$

$$(10) \quad f = q_2 + r_2 \quad \text{and} \quad f = q_3 + r_3,$$

with

$$(11) \quad r_2 = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{|\alpha|=2} \binom{2}{\alpha} [D^\alpha f(u, v) - D^\alpha f(x, y)] (x - \xi)^{\alpha_1} (y - \eta)^{\alpha_2},$$

$$(12) \quad r_3 = \frac{1}{6} \sum_{|\alpha|=3} \binom{3}{\alpha} D^\alpha f(u, v) (x - \xi)^{\alpha_1} (y - \eta)^{\alpha_2}.$$

Putting (ξ, η) at the origin gives

$$|f - q_2| = |r_2| \leq \frac{1}{2} \omega(D^2 f, \frac{h}{2}) \sum_{|\alpha|=2} \binom{2}{\alpha} x^{\alpha_1} y^{\alpha_2} = \frac{1}{2} \omega(D^2 f, \frac{h}{2}) (x + y)^2 \leq \frac{h^2}{8} \omega(D^2 f, \frac{h}{2}),$$

from which we deduce respectively

$$\|f - S_2 f\| \leq \frac{3h^2}{4} \omega(D^2 f, \frac{h}{2}) \quad \text{and} \quad \|f - W_2^* f\| \leq \frac{h^2}{2} \omega(D^2 f, \frac{h}{2}).$$

For $f \in C^3(\Omega)$, we have :

$$|f - q_3| = |r_3| \leq \frac{1}{6} \|D^3 f\| \sum_{|\alpha|=3} \binom{3}{\alpha} x^{\alpha_1} y^{\alpha_2} = \frac{1}{6} \|D^3 f\| (x + y)^3 \leq \frac{h^3}{48} \|D^3 f\|,$$

and finally we obtain

$$\|f - S_2 f\| \leq \frac{h^3}{8} \|D^3 f\| \quad \text{and} \quad \|f - W_2^* f\| \leq \frac{h^3}{12} \|D^3 f\|.$$

(Notice that the inequalities obtained for W_2^* are better than those given in Chui-He [2] for W_2). ■

Remark. The constants of the error bounds obtained for S_2 are greater than the corresponding ones for W_2^* . These results do not mean that S_2 is worse than W_2^* , because they are a consequence of the fact that S_2 and W_2^* belong to the same spline space, i.e. they are defined on the same triangulation \mathcal{T}_{mn} . Therefore $N_S < N_W^*$, in particular from (3) and (6) we have that $N_S = O(mn)$ and $N_W^* = O(2mn)$.

Now if we assume that S_2 is defined on the triangulation \mathcal{T}_{mn} and that W_2^* is defined on another triangulation obtained by a decomposition of Ω into $\lceil \frac{m}{\sqrt{2}} \rceil \cdot \lceil \frac{n}{\sqrt{2}} \rceil$ subrectangles, then the numbers of data values requested by both QIs are almost equal and the constants appearing in the respective error bounds are also comparable.

5 Error analysis for partial derivatives

In this section, we compute error bounds for the first partial derivatives (Subection 5.2) of the quasi-interpolant Qf in Ω , and of its second partial derivatives (Subection 5.3) in the interior of each triangular cell T_ℓ of \mathcal{T}_{mn} .

5.1 Technical lemmas

Lemma 1. *Let T be a triangular cell of \mathcal{T}_{mn} included in the rectangular cell Ω_{rs} centered at M_{rs} , then:*

$$(13) \quad \sum_{(i,j) \in K(T)} |D^\alpha B_{ij}(x, y)| \leq \begin{cases} 4(h_r)^{-\alpha_1} (k_s)^{-\alpha_2}, & \text{for } |\alpha| = 1 \text{ and } (x, y) \in T \\ 6(h_r)^{-\alpha_1} (k_s)^{-\alpha_2}, & \text{for } |\alpha| = 2 \text{ and } (x, y) \in \text{int}(T) \end{cases}$$

Proof. In the case $|\alpha| = 1$, since $D^\alpha B_{ij}$ is a linear polynomial in the triangle $T = ABC$, we have:

$$|D^\alpha B_{ij}(x, y)| \leq \max\{|D^\alpha B_{ij}(A)|, |D^\alpha B_{ij}(B)|, |D^\alpha B_{ij}(C)|\}.$$

For $|\alpha| = 2$, then $D^\alpha B_{ij}$ is a constant inside T .

In [13], the values of the first partial derivatives of B_{ij} at the vertices of \mathcal{T}_{mn} and the values of the second partial derivatives of B_{ij} inside each triangle T of their support, have been computed. Using those values, we can easily deduce the inequalities (13). ■

Lemma 2. *Let Q be the spline operator given by (7). Let r_1 and r_2 be the expressions defined by (9) and (11) for $f \in C^1(\Omega)$ and $f \in C^2(\Omega)$, respectively. Then for every triangle T of \mathcal{T}_{mn} , the following majorations hold :*

$$\max_{(i,j) \in K(T)} |\lambda_{ij}(r_1)| \leq C'_1 h \omega(Df, h/2),$$

where $C'_1 \leq 30$ for $Q = S_2$ and $C'_1 \leq 35/2$ for $Q = W_2^*$;

$$\max_{(i,j) \in K(T)} |\lambda_{ij}(r_2)| \leq C'_2 h^2 \omega(D^2 f, h/2),$$

where $C'_2 \leq 61/2$ for $Q = S_2$ and $C'_2 \leq 65/4$ for $Q = W_2^*$.

Proof. We prove the desired results in the case of the triangle $T = T_3$ (fig. 1) and we use the notations of the proof of theorem 1. For the other three types of triangles of \mathcal{T}_{mn} we obtain the same results using a similar proof, therefore we don't report here the corresponding computations. If $Q = S_2$, then we know that

$$\begin{aligned} |\mu_{ij}(r_1)| &= |b_{ij}r_1(M_{ij}) + a_i r_1(M_{i-1,j}) + c_i r_1(M_{i+1,j}) + \bar{a}_j r_1(M_{i,j-1}) + \bar{c}_j r_1(M_{i,j+1})| \\ &\leq 3|r_1(M_{ij})| + \frac{1}{2} \left[|r_1(M_{i-1,j})| + |r_1(M_{i+1,j})| + |r_1(M_{i,j-1})| + |r_1(M_{i,j+1})| \right]. \end{aligned}$$

Moreover, taking the origin at the midpoint (ξ_0, η_0) of the lower edge of T , we can write

$$r_1(M_{i,j}) = [D^{(1,0)} f(\tilde{M}_{i,j}) - D^{(1,0)} f(O)](s_i - \xi_0) + [D^{(0,1)} f(\tilde{M}_{i,j}) - D^{(0,1)} f(O)](t_j - \eta_0),$$

where $\tilde{M}_{i,j}$ is some point lying in the segment $OM_{i,j}$.

Finally from the first column of Table 1, we can write

$$\max_{(i,j) \in K(T)} |\mu_{ij}(r_1)| = \max \left\{ |\mu_{r,s \pm 1}(r_1)|, |\mu_{r \pm 1,s}(r_1)|, |\mu_{r,s}(r_1)|, |\mu_{r \pm 1,s-1}(r_1)| \right\} = \max_{1 \leq k \leq 7} |\mu_k(r_1)|.$$

Recall that each central point M_k has four neighbours denoted respectively N_k, S_k, E_k, W_k . Here the biggest constant is obtained for $k = 1$ corresponding to the central point $M_{r,s+1}$. In that case, we have

$$|\mu_1(r_1)| \leq 3|r_1(M_1)| + \frac{1}{2}(|r_1(N_1)| + |r_1(S_1)| + |r_1(E_1)| + |r_1(W_1)|),$$

where, as $\|O\tilde{M}_k\| \leq \|OM_k\|$, we can write for example

$$|r_1(M_1)| \leq \frac{3h}{2} |D^{(0,1)} f(\tilde{M}_1) - D^{(0,1)} f(O)| \leq \frac{3h}{2} \omega(Df, 3\frac{h}{2}) \leq \frac{9h}{2} \omega(Df, \frac{h}{2}).$$

$$|r_1(W_1)| \leq h|D^{(1,0)}f(\tilde{W}_1) - D^{(1,0)}f(O)| + \frac{3h}{2}|D^{(0,1)}f(\tilde{W}_1) - D^{(0,1)}f(O)|$$

$$|r_1(W_1)| \leq \frac{5h}{2}\omega(Df, \sqrt{13}\frac{h}{2}) \leq 10h\omega(Df, \frac{h}{2}).$$

From these inequalities and similar ones associated with the three other neighbours of M_1 , we obtain :

$$|\mu_1(r_1)| \leq \left(\frac{27}{2} + \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{25}{2} + 20 + \frac{1}{2} \right) \right) h\omega(Df, \frac{h}{2}) = 30h\omega(Df, \frac{h}{2}).$$

In a similar way, we can obtain

$$\mu_2(r_1) \text{ and } \mu_4(r_1) \leq \frac{109}{4}h\omega(Df, \frac{h}{2}), \quad \mu_3(r_1) \leq \frac{17}{2}h\omega(Df, \frac{h}{2}),$$

$$\mu_5(r_1) \text{ and } \mu_7(r_1) \leq \frac{109}{4}h\omega(Df, \frac{h}{2}), \quad \mu_6(r_1) \leq h\omega(Df, \frac{h}{2}).$$

Finally, we obtain

$$\max_{1 \leq k \leq 7} |\mu_k(r_1)| \leq 30h\omega(Df, \frac{h}{2}).$$

If $Q = W_2^*$, then from (4) and (5) we get

$$|\mu_{ij}^*(r_1)| \leq 2|r_1(M_{ij}^*)| + \frac{1}{4}[|r_1(A_{i-1,j-1}^*)| + |r_1(A_{i-1,j}^*)| + |r_1(A_{i,j-1}^*)| + |r_1(A_{i,j}^*)|].$$

By a procedure similar to that adopted for S_2 , we can obtain that

$$\max_{(i,j) \in K(T)} |\mu_{ij}^*(r_1)| \leq \frac{35}{2}h\omega(Df, h/2).$$

Now we consider $\lambda_{ij}(r_2)$. If $Q = S_2$, we know that

$$|\mu_{ij}(r_2)| \leq 3|r_2(M_{ij})| + \frac{1}{2}(|r_2(M_{i-1,j})| + |r_2(M_{i+1,j})| + |r_2(M_{i,j-1})| + |r_2(M_{i,j+1})|),$$

where

$$r_2(M_{i,j}) = \frac{1}{2}\{[D^{(2,0)}f(\tilde{M}_{i,j}) - D^{(2,0)}f(O)](s_i - \xi_0)^2 + [D^{(0,2)}f(M_{i,j}) - D^{(0,2)}f(O)](t_j - \eta_0)^2$$

$$+ 2[D^{(1,1)}f(M_{i,j}) - D^{(1,1)}f(O)](s_i - \xi_0)(t_j - \eta_0)\},$$

with $\tilde{M}_{ij} \in OM_{ij}$. Then using a scheme similar to that proposed for r_1 , we get

$$\max_{(i,j) \in K(T)} |\mu_{ij}(r_2)| \leq \frac{61}{2}h^2\omega(D^2f, h).$$

Similarly if $Q = W_2^*$ we can deduce:

$$\begin{aligned} \max_{(i,j) \in K(T)} |\mu_{ij}^*(r_2)| &\leq \max_{(i,j) \in K(T_1)} \{2|r_2(M_{ij}^*)| + \frac{1}{4}[|r_2(A_{i-1,j-1}^*)| + |r_2(A_{i-1,j}^*)| + \\ &\quad |r_2(A_{i,j-1}^*)| + |r_2(A_{i,j}^*)|]\} \leq \frac{65}{4}h^2\omega(D^2f, h/2). \quad \blacksquare \end{aligned}$$

Lemma 3. *Let Q be a spline operator defined by (7) and let r_3 be defined by (12) for $f \in C^3(\Omega)$. Then for every triangle T of \mathcal{T}_{mn} , one has the following majoration :*

$$(14) \quad \max_{(i,j) \in K(T)} |\lambda_{ij}(r_3)| \leq C_2'' h^3 \|D^3 f\|$$

with $C_2'' \leq 269/48$ for $Q = S_2$, $C_2'' \leq 65/24$ for $Q = W_2^*$.

Proof. As in the proof of Lemma 2, we only discuss here the case of a triangle $T = T_3$ and we don't report the computations for the three other types of triangles.

If $Q = S_2$ then, from (12), we can write

$$(15) \quad r_3(M_{i,j}) = \frac{1}{6} \sum_{|\alpha|=3} \binom{3}{\alpha} D^\alpha f(\tilde{M}_{i,j}) (s_i - \xi_0)^{\alpha_1} (t_j - \eta_0)^{\alpha_2},$$

with $\tilde{M}_{i,j} \in OM_{i,j}$. Therefore if we denote

$$(16) \quad \varphi(s_i, t_j) = \left| \sum_{|\alpha|=3} \binom{3}{\alpha} (s_i - \xi_0)^{\alpha_1} (t_j - \eta_0)^{\alpha_2} \right|$$

and if we proceed as in the proof of Lemma 2, from (2), (15), (16) we can deduce the desired result. Indeed:

$$\begin{aligned} \max_{(i,j) \in K(T)} |\mu_{ij}(r_3)| &\leq \frac{1}{6} \|D^3 f\| \{3\varphi(s_r, t_{s+1}) + \frac{1}{2}[\varphi(s_{r-1}, t_s) + \varphi(s_{r+1}, t_{s+1}) \\ &\quad + \varphi(s_r, t_{s+2}) + \varphi(s_r, t_s)]\} \leq \frac{1}{6} \Delta^3 \|D^3 f\| \left\{ \frac{1}{2}[3(\frac{5}{2})^3 + \frac{1}{8}] + 3(\frac{5}{2})^3 \right\} \leq \frac{269}{48} \Delta^3 \|D^3 f\|. \end{aligned}$$

Using the same method, we can prove (14) for $Q = W_2^*$. \blacksquare

5.2 Error estimates on first partial derivatives

Theorem 4. (C^1 functions). *For $|\alpha| = 1$, there exists a constant $\overline{C}_1 > 0$, with $\overline{C}_1 \leq 120$ for $Q = S_2$ and $\overline{C}_1 \leq 70$ for $Q = W_2^*$, such that, for $f \in C^1(\Omega)$*

$$(17) \quad \|D^\alpha f - D^\alpha Qf\|_\Omega \leq \left[1 + \overline{C}_1 \left(\frac{h}{\delta}\right)\right] \omega(Df, h/2)$$

Proof. For $|\alpha| = 1$ we consider a closed triangular cell T of \mathcal{T}_{mn} where

$$\|D^\alpha f - D^\alpha Qf\|_\Omega = \|D^\alpha f - D^\alpha Qf\|_T.$$

For any point $P = (x, y) \in T$, since Q reproduces \mathbf{P}_2 , we can write:

$$(18) \quad |D^\alpha f(P) - D^\alpha Qf(P)| \leq |D^\alpha f(P) - D^\alpha q_1(P)| + |D^\alpha Q(f - q_1)(P)|,$$

with q_1 defined in (8).

We remark that, from (8), there results:

$$(19) \quad |D^\alpha f(P) - D^\alpha q_1(P)| = |D^\alpha f(P) - D^\alpha f(O)| \leq \omega(Df, h/2)$$

and

$$|D^\alpha Q(f - q_1)(P)| \leq \max_{(i,j) \in K(T)} |\lambda_{ij}(r_1)| \sum_{(i,j) \in K(T)} |D^\alpha B_{ij}(P)|$$

with r_1 defined in (9).

Moreover we recall that, from Lemma 1, for $|\alpha| = 1$

$$(20) \quad \sum_{(i,j) \in K(T)} |D^\alpha B_{ij}(P)| \leq 4\delta^{-2}.$$

Finally from Lemma 2 and (20) we obtain

$$(21) \quad |D^\alpha Q(f - q_1)| \leq 4C'_1 \frac{h}{\delta} \omega(Df, h/2)$$

Therefore, from (18), (19) and (21), the result (17) follows with $\bar{C}_1 = 4C'_1$. ■

Theorem 5. (i) (C^2 functions). *There exists a constant $\bar{C}_2 > 0$, with $\bar{C}_2 \leq 122$ for $Q = S_2$ and $\bar{C}_2 \leq 65$ for $Q = W_2^*$, such that, for $f \in C^2(\Omega)$ and $|\alpha| = 1$:*

$$(22) \quad \|D^\alpha f - D^\alpha Qf\|_\Omega \leq \left[1 + \bar{C}_2 \left(\frac{h}{\delta}\right)\right] h\omega(D^2 f, h/2)$$

(ii) (C^3 functions). *Then there exists a constant $\bar{C}_3 > 0$, with $\bar{C}_3 \leq \frac{269}{12}$ for $Q = S_2$ and $\bar{C}_3 \leq \frac{65}{6}$ for $Q = W_2^*$, such that, for $f \in C^3(\Omega)$ and $|\alpha| = 1$:*

$$(23) \quad \|D^\alpha f - D^\alpha Qf\| \leq \bar{C}_3 \left(\frac{h}{\delta}\right) h^2 \|D^3 f\|$$

Proof. The proof is similar to that of Theorem 4.

For $|\alpha| = 1$ and $P \in T$, we can write:

$$(24) \quad |D^\alpha f(P) - D^\alpha Qf(P)| \leq |D^\alpha f(P) - D^\alpha q_2(P)| + |D^\alpha Q(f - q_2)(P)|$$

where $q_2 \in \mathbf{P}_2$ has been defined in (10).

We remark that

$$(25) \quad |D^\alpha f(P) - D^\alpha q_2(P)| \leq h\omega(D^2 f, h/2).$$

Moreover

$$(26) \quad |D^\alpha Q(f - q_2)(P)| \leq \max_{(i,j) \in K(T)} |\lambda_{ij}(r_2)| \sum_{(i,j) \in K(T)} |D^\alpha B_{ij}(P)|,$$

with r_2 defined in (11).

Now from (26), Lemma 1 and Lemma 2 we can write that

$$(27) \quad |D^\alpha Q(f - q_2)(P)| \leq 4C'_2 \left(\frac{h}{\delta} \right) h\omega(D^2 f, h/2).$$

Finally from (24), (25) and (27), the result (22) follows, with $\bar{C}_2 = 4C'_2$.

Moreover if $f \in C^3(\Omega)$, from (12), there results:

$$(28) \quad |D^\alpha(f - q_3)(P)| \leq \frac{h^2}{2} \|D^3 f\|,$$

and from Lemma 1 and Lemma 3

$$(29) \quad |D^\alpha Q(f - q_3)(P)| \leq 4C''_2 \left(\frac{h}{\delta} \right) h^2 \|D^3 f\|.$$

Therefore from (24), (28) and (29) the result (23) follows, with $\bar{C}_3 = 4C''_2$. ■

5.3 Error estimates on second partial derivatives

Theorem 6. (i) (C^2 functions). *There exists a constant $D_2 > 0$, with $D_2 \leq 183$ for $Q = S_2$, and $D_2 \leq \frac{195}{2}$ for $Q = W_2^*$, such that for $f \in C^2(\Omega)$ and $|\alpha| = 2$:*

$$(30) \quad \|D^\alpha f - D^\alpha Qf\|_{\text{int}(T)} \leq \left[1 + D_2 \left(\frac{h}{\delta} \right)^2 \right] \omega(D^2 f, h/2).$$

(ii) (C^3 functions). *There exists a constant $D_3 > 0$, with $D_3 \leq \frac{269}{8}$ if $Q = S_2$ and $D_3 \leq \frac{65}{4}$ if $Q = W_2^*$, such that, for $f \in C^3(\Omega)$:*

$$(31) \quad \|D^\alpha f - D^\alpha Qf\|_{\text{int}(T)} \leq \left[1 + D_3 \left(\frac{h}{\delta} \right)^2 \right] h \|D^3 f\|.$$

Proof. For $|\alpha| = 2$ and for any $P \in \text{int}(T)$, we have

$$(32) \quad |D^\alpha f - D^\alpha Qf| \leq |D^\alpha f - D^\alpha q_2| + |D^\alpha Q(f - q_2)|,$$

with q_2 defined in (10).

From (10), we deduce

$$(33) \quad |D^\alpha f - D^\alpha q_2| \leq \omega(D^2 f, h/2).$$

Moreover

$$(34) \quad |D^\alpha Q(f - q_2)| \leq \max_{(i,j) \in K(T)} |\lambda_{ij}(r_2)| \cdot \sum_{(i,j) \in K(T)} |D^\alpha B_{ij}|,$$

with r_2 defined in (11).

From (34), Lemma 1 and Lemma 2 we obtain that for $P \in \text{int}(T)$:

$$(35) \quad |D^\alpha Q(f - q_2)(P)| \leq 6C'_2 \left(\frac{h}{\delta}\right)^2 \omega(D^2 f, h/2)$$

Therefore from (32), (33) and (35) the result (30) follows, with $D_2 = 6C'_2$.

Finally if $f \in C^3(\Omega)$, for $P \in \text{int}(T)$ and $|\alpha| = 2$, from (32), Lemma 1 and Lemma 3, we obtain the result (31), with $D_3 = 6C''_2$. ■

We note that the same remarks given at the end of Section 3 are also valid for the error bound constants of the above theorems.

5.4 Convergence for quasi-uniform partitions

Assume that the sequence of partitions $\{X_m \times Y_n\}$ of Ω is γ -quasi uniform i.e. there exists a constant $\gamma > 1$ such that

$$0 < h_{mn}/\delta_{mn} \leq \gamma,$$

where h_{mn} and δ_{mn} are respectively the maximum and the minimum steplengths of the partition $\{X_m \times Y_n\}$. Then the following theorem shows that for both $Q = S_2$ and $Q = W_2^*$

$$D^\alpha Qf \rightarrow D^\alpha f \quad \text{as } h_{mn} \rightarrow 0$$

in Ω for $|\alpha| = 1$, and in the interior of each triangular cell T of \mathcal{T}_{mn} , for $|\alpha| = 2$.

Theorem 7. *Let $\{X_m \times Y_n\}$ a γ -quasi uniform sequence of partitions.*

(i) *If $f \in C^s(\Omega)$, $s = 1, 2$, then for $|\alpha| = 1$*

$$\|D^\alpha f - D^\alpha Qf\|_\Omega = O(h_{mn}^{s-1} \omega(D^s f, h_{mn}/2))$$

(ii) *If $f \in C^2(\Omega)$ then for $|\alpha| = 2$*

$$\|D^\alpha f - D^\alpha Qf\|_{\text{int}(T)} = O(\omega(D^2 f, h_{mn}/2))$$

Proof. The result immediately follows from the γ -quasi uniformity of $\{X_m \times Y_n\}$ and from Theorems 4, 5, 6. ■

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